The Washington Times.

SUNDAY, OCTOBER 27, 1901.

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Schley's Vindiention Sampson's

Doom. Belshazzar, we believe, sat in an open court when he saw the handwriting on the wall. The architecture of his day and country and the conventional pictures on the subject give one that impression. The persecutors of the man who fought and won the Battle of Santiago for his country also have been sitting in an open court for several weeks. If public opinion and significant circumstances be criteria, they too, have seen the handwriting, or i may be that in their case it was type writing. The difference is unimpor

The country is ringing today with enthusiastic appreciation of the testimony given by Admiral Schley on Thursday and Friday last. Nowhere is there doubt entertained that it not only vindicates him in the fullest sense, but uncovers the animus and destroys the case of the persecution as completely as he destroyed Cervera's squadron on July 2, 1898. His enemies went hunting for a hare and came upon an old lion. They enarged "reprehensible conduct," and, by implication, cowardice. They declared that in no way was Commodore Schley in command of anything in the battle, that he gave no signals, followed no plan, started to run away, and generally acted the part of an inefficient and "caitiff" officer.

From the mouths of other witnesses but most convincingly from his own modest narrative, the country and the world know that he planned exactly such a battle as he fought, weeks in advance of the fact; that when it began, Admiral Sampson's flagship was behind the horizon, although Sampson had been warned the night before that a sortle from the harbor was in preparation; that Commodore Schley signaled the orders governing the formation and movements of the fleet during the engagement, and that they were obeyed, and, finally, that the victory was his, and his alone, for Sampson did not appear on the scene until more than an hour after the victory was complete, and the victor had received the surrender of the last Spanish ship.

Admiral Sampson is again in his cus tomary attitude of absenteeism. Every care has been taken to avoid involving him in the enquiry. But, constructive ly, he has been before the Court, in company with the navy ringsters generally who have maligned and bounded Admiral Schley for three years. Much as they may attempt to evade the truth, it is they, and not their intended the country, no matter what may be will be tolerated by President the findings of the Court. The positive proof that Schley commanded in the battle is a burning commentary on Sampson's claim that the victory was gained by "the fleet under my command." Cumulative and irrefutable evidence shows that Schley did all he could to caution the "commander-inchief' that the Spaniards were likely to come out, and that Sampson thereupon ordered the fleet to close inshore But on the morning of the battle be withdrew, and disappeared from view only reappearing long after the last gun had been fired. What a fine specification this would furnish for a "pre-

cept!" It is Sampson and the navy ring who are defendants at the bar of national opinion, and, in effect, they have been fully and unanimously convicted.

The World's Coinage.

The totals of the world's coinage of the precious metals, particularly of gold, have always been a subject of some mystery to most people. Generally, the coinage has been far in excess of the total production of the metal, and this despite the fact that a large percentage of the annual product is consumed in the arts.

The explanation is that much of this colcage, just how much we cannot say, is recoinage. The same metal is coined over and over again. As soon as the weight of a gold piece is reduced, by abrasion or otherwise, below the limit of tolerance, it becomes legally unour rent. Any person may refuse to accept it, either at its face value or at its weight. As it does not conform to the legal requirements, it is not legal tender money, and it can only be made such by recolnage. The amount of recolnage on this account is considerable. but it probably is only a small part of

A much larger item is that of converting the coins of one country into those of another. When American golden eagles leave the United States they cease to be money. In England they are worth practically their face value, because they can be converted freely into sovereigns at the Royal Mint. and can, in like manner, be coined in other countries with merely small seigniorage charges. Could this not be done, American gold coin abroad would be sold at a considerable discount. There is a continual movement of gold coins back and forth between the various commercial nations, and sometimes it is upon a large scale. Much of our gold exported (when we do export it) Is in the form of coin. During the civil war, and for many years thereafter, nearly all of our gold coins were exported, and they amounted to many Many exporters millions annually. preferred the coin to bars for that purpose, and the anomaly was presentof American gold being coined in large sums for shipment to countries

where it could only be used for monetary purposes by being recoined, Last year's gold coinage was three bundred and fifty-four million dellars-

almost a hundred millions greater than the output of the mines, which is given at two hundred and fifty-seven millions. But for the previous year the differnce was still greater, the coinage be ing four hundred and sixty-six millions against a production of three hundred and six millions, the excess of coinage over production being a hundred and sixty millions. The shrinkage of both coinage and production is mainly owing to the closing of the Rand mines by the Boer war. This has materially affected the world's finances, and, of course, it has had some bearing upon the ques-

tion of coinage. It is a curious circumstance that the colnage of silver increased, while that of gold fell off. The total increase of for a number of reasons. The metal is abrasion. Then the metal being of less value, the loss of weight is of comparatively little moment. Silver pieces of ten will be used until they are worn smooth, a thing virtually unknown in the case of gold coins. Finally there is a much smaller international movement of coined silver than there is of gold. Silver is usually shipped in bars, the most notable exception being that of Mexican dollars, which are sent to the Orient, where they pass current, and whence they seldom return. When silver finds its way into the monetary system of a country, it generally re-

Crowninshield.

mains there.

The official announcement that Captain Crowninshield is to be detached from the Bureau of Navigation and assigned to the European Station, on his attainment of the permament grade of rear admiral, will not fail to shock the country. It is a reward for his antics in his present position, for his vicious persecution of Admiral Schley, and for all the abominable abuses, if not corruptions, that have marked his administration of the Navigation Bureau for the past four years. His dismissal from that assignment, if taken alone, would be enthusiastically endorsed by the public; but when it is coupled with an announcement that he is to be honored and given the most desirable position in the | the natural and developed wealth of service in present circumstances it will be universally regarded as a national

outrage Crowninshield, indeed, should be put he should at least be kept on waiting orders until he reaches the retiring that, if the Long programme can be to little heretofore. But the naval comyear will be the official representative Crowninshield means.

way the act will be accomplished, but home country. victim, who have been on trial. The we are not prepared to believe that anyvindication of Admiral Schley is their thing so repugnant to American senticondemnation. That is the verdict of ment, or so humiliating to the nation, dent. Her people are active, intelli-

A writer in the "London Spectator thinks that there is no truth in the idea that real genius makes a man modest. He save that most geniuses are incorrigible egotists, and gives examples to

It might not be possible to make any broad statements on this subject without considerably more knowledge of it than most people have, but one can easily see that there are many reasons why a man of unusual powers should seem egotistical, whether he is or not. It is quite probable that many so-called conceited speeches credited to great men were due, not to the desire to impress other people with their greatness, but to absolute unconsciousness of the characteristics are all seen through a much delay. distorting glass of envy and dislike, it is not hard to give to his most innocen utterances a tone which they were not intended to have.

Take, for example, the question which the public. If he is sky or reserved, and does not care for general society, preferring to be at home with his family and a few chosen friends, he offends Both dozens of people who consider themselves quite good enough to share his company. If, on the other hand, he is in misconstruction every time be gives which he made extensive geological inutterance to an honest opinion on any subject. The theory that a man is always spoiled by success is fitted on to been a subject of study with him for every successful man by somebalty. every successful man by somebody sooner or later, whether he is really spoiled or not. He may wish from the bottom of his heart that he could go on writing in peace, as a private citizen, and be let alone, but in nine cases out of ten he will be given no credit for such a feeling. Those who are themselves anxious to push their way into society for which they are not fitted are unable to understand that this impulse is not common to all mankind. and that a man may not care for social distinction even if he is quite worthy

of it. Again, when a man of unusual ability knows that he has done good work when, as must often happen, he knows that nobody else is doing work as good as his, in his line, is it concelt for him to recognize the fact, so long as he does not obtrusively proclaim it? Is 1 to be supposed that Shakespeare would have been any greater man, or of any more use to the world, if he had selfdistrustfully hidden himself and his plays in Stratford-on-Avon, and honestly believed that his dramas were not good enough to be produced? When a man of genius writes a fine poem, or composes a sonata, or successfully completes a difficult feat of diplomacy, is he to be denied the small satisfaction of knowing that he has accomplished something? Not infrequently he re alizes that his achievement falls far of the Pharmaceutical Society short of the sim on which he has set trustees of the memorial fund.

his heart, and that is likely to preven him from losing his head; but if his work is really head and shoulders above other people's, he is a fool if he do not know it.

All this applies in much less degre to ordinary people who have not gentus. It is seldom indeed that any except the very highest gifts make it possible to say of a man that he cannot be spared. Most men fill their niche acceptably, but there are few indeed who are doing work which a hundred others within easy reach could not do just as well, if not better. In all the work of the world success is due partly to individual effort and partly to a combination of favoring con Sometimes the conditions which really silver coinage, however, was only about favor success seem to be against it. eleven million dollars, and of this more | The obstacles which bring out all the than ten millions was in the United courage, strength, and resourcefulned States, owing, it is said, to the de- of a man make him, in the end, the one mands for retail trade. The recoinage best atted to meet some sudden and of silver is much less than that of gold important need. He would be foolish to assume that his personal character harder and not so easily worn by alone was responsible for the result. It was due to character, experience, and opportunity put together.

France.

It is evident that the very general talk about French decadence is receiv ing some attention in France. M. Hanc taux's article in the "Temps" must be taken as indicative to some extent of French feeling in regard to the matter.

The idea which has gained ground se rapidly of late that the country is going into decay rests partly upon the overthrow of the Empire by Germany in the war of 1870, and partly upon the almost stationary condition of the population. The first of these can hardly, in fair ness, be said to have any bearing upon the question of "decadence," as the term is generally employed. France was defeated, not because the people were tacking in martial spirit, but rather as a result of the inferior organization and equipment of her army, coupled either with gross incompeter cy or want of loyalty in one of her chief commanders, which led to the surrender of one hundred and seventy thou sand of her best troops in a body. The outcome of the war was the loss of two valuable provinces with a population of nearly four millions, and an enormous addition to the national debt. But the ease with which the country met the obligations thus created proves the greatness of its resources, and in truth France is greater than that of any other equal area upon the Continent of Europe. France is probably a richer country today than Germany is, alout of the Bureau of Navigation, but though the latter is now progressing much the more rapidly.

The most serious feature of the age, and as a matter of justice that French national status is the slow would-be beyond his merits. Instead of growth of the country's population. With scarcely any increase in the numcarried out, he will be assigned to a ber of effective workers, the creation of station, which, it is true, has amounted new wealth must be greatly retarded. Considered numerically, the French mander on the European Station next | people undoubtedly are falling behind the Germans, the Russians, and even of the American Navy, and of the Uni- the British with their comparatively reted States, at the coronation of King stricted territory. How long this condi-Edward VII. The Department gave it out yesterday that the vessels connected with the command are few and unimportant. That also is true. But it is the notorious intention of the Government to send the finest fleet we can get together to take part in the great naval review which will be one of the chief features of the ceremonies. The flag of the American admiral on the European Station will be hoisted on the handsomest cruiser in that fleet. That is what the proposed appointment of the colonies. To make such a policy of Galeaxo Sforza that a painful death makes eternal renown? No; the human inconsisting the property of the carriages, to strike to death, the strike in the face, and to strike to the same that the contrages to early the strike in the face, and to strike to the strike in the face, and to strike to the strike in the face, and to strike in the face, and to strike to the strike in the face, and to strike to the strike in the face. That is such a policy words is the country deep the country deep the country deep the country deep the face the face and the fa successful it would seem that there If Mr. Long is permitted to have his must be a surplus of population in the

But manifestly it is a little too soon to assume that Frence is actually deca- their moorings in haste, while lighters gent, and progressive; her wealth is still second only to that of the United Kingdom in Europe; the country is rich, fertile, and capable of sustaining a very much larger population than it now contains, and hence no one can say what changes the future may have in store. It is not impossible that population may again show a healthful increase, or the phenomenon of a stationary population may appear in other countries. Present relative conditions

Probably because the chase has grown the missionaries and brigands at have getten in touch with each other, and private reports indicate that negotiations for Miss Stone's ransom are eding satisfactority. It is to be hoped that the high contracting powers may speedily reach a settlement, give and receive the indemnity, and that the hostages -ffect produced. Again, when a man's may be restored to their friends without

PERSONAL.

The sons of the late Henry George are divided on the issues of the New York every man of prominence has to tace, mayoralty campaign. Some days ago that of mingling or not mingling with Henry George, Jr., emphatically declared for Mr. Shepard and the rest of the Dem or ar. Sucpara and the rest of the Democratic ticket. Saurriay Richard George, his brother, amounced that he would support Mr. Low and the cotice Fusion ticket Both will take the stump, and it is possible that the two brothers will meet in debate.

Dr. George Frederick Wright, of Ober-

Count Tyszkowski recently left Warsaw for Paris mounted on a camel. The venome sportsman has made a wager that he will accomplish the journey with-in fourtien days. Two attendants ac-company him.

Count Romanones, the Spanish Minister of Education, has ordered that hereafter all museums shall be open the year round free and anyone allowed to make copies or photographs. He also has called upon all teachers to take their pupils fre quently to the museums. His libera measures have met with much approval Edwin D. Mead, who edits the "New England Magazine," rather startled the Whitefriars Club in London the other day predicting in a speech that Ireland il one day be a State of the American

oort for kings, but tastes are liable to range. Five European sovereigns are aw deeply interested in automobiling. They are the Emperor of Germany, the Sar of Russia and the Kings of Eng-and, Portugal and Italy.

Frank H. Buhl, ex-President of th Sharon Steel Company, has promised to give \$200,000 for a public building at Sharon P. The Transport

The Hanbury gold medal for 1991 wa presented to Dr. George Watt by the President of the Pharmaceutical Society President of the Fharmaceutical Society of England. This medal, which was es-tablished as a memorial to Daniel Han-bury, is awarded biennially for high ex-cellence in the prosecution or promotion of original research in the chamistry and

FOREIGN TOPICS.

It is a well-known fact that British hip lines in the Orient are suffering greatly from the rivalry of French and German lines, particularly the North Ger man Lloyd and the Messageries Mari ies is not at all unaccountable when or cads of the conservative policies of such lines as the famous P, and O. Recently he "London Times" published a letter rom a correspondent in Hongkong who clated some things which are seemingly miniportant in themselves, yet are sig-dificant of the archaic rules that govern raffic on the British ships and drive it to the Frenchmen and the Germans. For ex emple, the correspondent says that he ravels almost entirely in quest of sport, out he never uses the British lines beause he is forbidden to carry metallic cartridges on their ships. Nor are dogs rnor of a British colony who had to go me in a foreign ship because the P and O. refused to carry his dog. He com lains that one cannot get laundry done on the British ships, while on the Ger-man it is as well done as in London, it ot better; and on the British ships pasengers can get at their baggage nce a week, while on the French and German it is possible to get at it every day, if necessary. These sound like petty details, but to the traveler they mean such, and he is going to take such hat give him the greatest degree of com that give him the greatest degree of com-fort, especially when he is traveling in the East, where the voyages are long and conditions very different from what they are in crossing the Atlantic. Such rules as are found on the British ships are typical of the way the British are run-ning their business, and tell more than any number of columns of figures why it is that England is losing trade prestige.

Years ago, beer, usually sour, served to the British sailors, but as the amount of rum allowed for a man occupied less bulk in the storeroom it gradually supersaded the typical heavy British drink in the years immediately preceding Queen Victoria's reign. When first occasionally served in the middle of the eighteenth century the men had the run diluted. A naval officer, famous in his day, 150 years ago, came to the conclusion that if the rum-half a pint wine meas ure to each man at that time, and drunk half at midday and half at night-were diluted, probably the men would be rendered less sleepy and quarrelsome by their daily "tot," which to this day they call "motiny." He instituted the reform of mixing water with the rum before givof mixing water with the rum before giving it out. As the admiral was necknamed
"Old Grog," from the fact that he wors
a cloak of grogram—a coarse mixture of
slik and mohair—in foul weather, this
mixture of rum and water has always
been known in the navy as grog. But
the word has passed into the landsman's
vocabulary with a much wider interpratation, and is applied to almost any
spirituous drink on occasions.

After one has read the article written by the anarchistic poet, Laurent Tallhade, for the "Paris Libertaire," it seems as if he was lucky to get off with so light a sentence as a year's imprisonment and a fine. The first paragraph was as follows: "What! Among these soldiers illegally detained in order to watch the route along which imperial cowardice is about to pass, mong these barrier keepers who earn nine francs a month, among the vagrants, beggars, trimardeurs and outlaws—those who die of cold under the bridges in winter, of sunstroke in summer, and of hun-ger all their lives—will there not be found one to take his gun, to snatch a cudgel from the forest ash, and, mounting on the

During the recent great fire in Bergen Corway, more than 40,000 square yards of the city was devastated by the flames. Ships in port caught fire and had to leave The red glare was seen by ships eighty miles distant. The buildings burned were chiefly shops, offices, and warewere enterly snops, conces, and ware-houses, mostly of wors, with vast stores of merchandise, dry goods, groceries, combustibles such as petroieum and that oil, hides, and stock fish. In one place 12,000 bags of flour were burned. The safes in the offices, almost without excep-tion, proved failures, the contents being reduced to powder. None of them was of American manufacture, most having been American manufacture, most having beet made in Germany, England, and Norway

Lord Rosebery, speaking at Strandaer the other day, referred to the proposed innel between Scotland and Ireland, which will probably start from that town. In commending the scheme he humor-ously suggested that the cause of lack of mutual sympathy between Ireland and the "melancholy occan" that separates the countries, saying: "The impressions of a seastek Englishman on arriving in Ireland are naturally sinister. The impressions of a seastek Irishman on arriving in Britain are scarcely of a more rosy hue and may we not without an undue exercise of the imagination be-lieve that the two nations have never whelly been able to understand each other because they have never seen each other for the first time in a thoroughly sound condition of stomach?"

The new German customs duties conclause which is calculated to do great harm to Galician pisciculture Every hundredweight of live carp importd into Germany will have to pay a duty of 15 marks (\$3.51) and possibly of 25 marks (\$5.95), should the extreme views of German protectionists prevail. Now. ry great quantity of this fish is annual imported from Galicia into Germany d it is calculated that even with the ower projected tarin it will be impossi-ble for such importation to continue ferman officials will, as is their wont letain the fish at the frontier as long is they can, so that it is likely to arrive it its destination in a state unit for human foed

It looks now as if the contractors wh are digging the simplon tunnel on the border of Switzerland and Italy, that marvelous piece of modern engineering will secure a large amount of bonus in addition to the vast sum their contraccalls for. It was stipulated that if the work would be finished before the ap-pointed time—May 13, 1991—the contractors would be paid at the rate of 5,000 franc to be finished in five and one-half years and as a few week ago two-thirds of it had been completed, there is good reason to believe that the contractors will gain seve I months. At any rate, extraordinary efforts are being made to have the unnel ready for traffic in 1901, The contractors are receiving encom-

or from the labor world for h treatment of their workingmen. At each terminus in Italy and Switzerland reward commodicus dwellings have been creeted for them and in each place there ar two well equipped hospitals. Large lay atories and hathrooms have been con structed at the entrances, giving the la-covers a chance for a good dip to fresh water after a hard day's work.

Most of the men employed in this enterprise are itrilians. They hall from every part of the peninsula, from Plesin 1 is skelly But the northern Italians are preferred by the contractors, an they are

sicily. But the northern frumans, represented by the contraction, an they are setter accustomed to hard work and as helr southern countrymen cannot endure he signs of the Alpine Sciners. The intergenerally are forced to quit in indement weather. At present there are in all 1,000 men employed is and about the name!

It is predicted by expert, that on January I, 1904, the news will be mublished that the longest tunnel in the world has been completed.

LONDON NEWS AND GOSSIP.

The Public Still Excited Over the Buller Case.

LONDON, Oct. 26.-General Buller's disssal has inflamed political feeling as it as not been inflamed since the dark days of December, 1899, when Lord Salisbury's Ministry stood seemingly impotent before the Boer successes. The Government is cager to explain that the dismissal is oiely due to the breach of military dis-ipline involved in General Buller's wild peech of October 10, but talking generals are the fashion in England just now. None is more talkative than Lord Roberts. The far more generally accepted explanation is that Mr. Brodrick, realizing the blunder be made in appointing General Buller to the command of the First Army Corps in the face of the meral's Natal record and his own oledges to Parliament, seized on the speech as an opportunity to retrace the false step, re-establish himself, and stop the public clamor by getting rid of Gen eral Buller.

The public clamor, on the contrary, has come insistent, and the incident is be ing turned to such political account against the Ministry by the opposition journals that the Ministerial Journals to day, possibly acting on official appeals, put an editorial boycott on the theme. It may or it may not succeed. At the present moment many persons talk as though England had deveroped a second Dreyfus The old stock of Buller buttons which the publication of the Spion Kop derpatches rendered unmarketable, is once again being brought out for public wear.

Mr. Chamberlain, in the opening speech of his Scottish campaign, at Edinburgh, last night, also boycotted the Buller me, and set everyone conjecturing whether his speech does not foreshadow a dissolution on the close of the war, to basten which the Government means to acourage Lord Kitchener to increase the verity of his measures against the Roers. Meanwhile, the Ministry say nothing to allay the public uncusiness at the fact that 6,000 people, chiefly children, perished in the South African concentration imps during the past four months.

There seems to be no doubt that the

nortality would be greatly lessened by the removal of the camps to the sea coast, but against that step is the suggestion that the removal would be extremely troublesome to Lord Kitchener, when he is straining every nerve in warlike operations. Some say that it would throw the war back for several months. It is also an undoubled fact that loyal British refugees in South Africa are undergoing sufferings only a degree less intolerable when the relative standards of Boer and British manners of life are considered. The Swedish Antarctic expedition leaves Falmouth tonight for Bucnos Ayres and the Falkland Islands, under the leadership of Dr. Otto Nordenskjold. His first task will be to determine whether Graham Land is a group of islands or part of an

will be to determine whether Graham Land is a group of islands or part of an extensive continent. If the latter, it will be possible to advance for a considerable distance by this route, and a winter station will be established for six or seven persons, under the comrund of Dr. Nordenskjold. Observations will be carried on in harmony with those of the British and German expeditions.

With the ship two or three members of the scientific staff will make the best use of the Antarctic summer, and then will return to South America and the Falkhand Islands, where they will remais for the winter, devoting their principal attention to biological work. On the approach of spring work will be continued in the neighborhood of the South Shetlands, along the ice-barrier, until it is found possible to push on to the winter station. Then it will depend upon circumstances whether the united expedition will attempt to examine carefully the route followed by Weddell, in 1822 with the possible co-operation of the Scottish expedition under Bruce. The return to Sweden is fixed for the end of the summer of 1962.2. Dr. Nordenskjeld will collect specimens of all accessible fossil-bearing rocks. Regarding the electrical experiments of Messrs. Armstrong & Orling, the inventors explain that it makes little difference at what distance they operate within about twenty miles. They have a lamp which will light by wireless radiations at two miles distance. At very long distances the radiations are re-enforced at intervals. A wireless telephone is now being set up at St. Alban's, where the inventors live.

A carrespondent of the "Spectator" commenting upon these experiments, says that "some day men and women will carry wireless telephones as today we carry a card case or camera. We shall switch ourselves on to the underground radiations threegh the medium

will carry wireless telephones as today we carry a card case or camera. We shall switch ourselves on to the underground radiations threigh the medium of our walking sticks or boots, and then time up our receiver to, say, tone No. 29451, and tone No. 29451 will go about his business undisturbed by other tones. For military purposes it soon will be no longer necessary to carry cambrous cells of wire, which are always at the mercy of an enemy. The staff officer and the scout each will drive a wireless apparatus into the ground, and await the magic touch of the sympathetic tone.

"Thanks to the Morse code, it will not even be necessary to await perfection in

Thanks to the Morse code, it will not even be necessary to await perfection in the conveyance of the human voice. A kindred apparatus will magnify the telephonic sound, and some do. the mouse for which we shall set a telephonic trap will be able to roar like a buil. A ship will be able to roar like a buil. A ship will proclaim her name loudity through the fog, and Calais and Dover, in hazy weather, will announce themselves to approaching packets. Wireless torpedoes, probably, will provide the best solution of the difficulties of coast defence, and when a force of watchful and highly expert electricians is sufficient to supply the torpedoes with guiding machines, how many expensive fortifications might not we do without?

The London School of Tropical Medicine, at the Albert Docks, is being visited by distinguished foreign men of science, and also by the inspector general of the Japanese navy. Germany recently established a similar school at Hamburg. The French Government decided to open schools at Marseilles and Paris.

J. P. MORGAN'S RETURN. The Financier Goes to His Country Bome.

NEW YORK, Oct. 26.—The special train which brought J. P. Morgan and his party from the West arrived at the Grand Central Station at 11:35 o'clock today Mr. Morgan left the train at Garrison and went to his country home. There were only a few of the party on the train when it arrived at the depot. The train left Buffalo at II o'clock last night and no effort was made to break records. A slop was made at Albany, records. A stop was made at A where Hishop Donne left the train

A Reassuring Declaration

(From the New York Evening Post.) There has been considerable fear lest the changed conditions in Washington hould tend to the retirement from public life of one of our greatest patriots and tatesmen, Mark Hanna. All apprehen sions are set at rest, however, when Senator Hanna made the following statemen in the course of his speech at Delaware chio, on Saturday; "Let no yellow jour-nailsm of blatant demangues shake your faith in the conditions of this country to-day, as affecting those who have the re-sponsibility. I am not going to retire from politics or public duty. I have no intention of resigning my chairmanship of the National Committee. I am going to stay there and see Nish and Foraker and others through, if it takes ten years." Nothing has so reassured and quieted the country as will this announcement of Mr. Hanna a self-sacrificing devotion to duty. Ohio, on Saturday: "Let no yellow jour

Educating the People

Big bankers and little bankers, banker office and out of office, may argue and is office and cut of office, may argue and icad for authority to make the currency or this Republic. They sever can get it, hey talk of "educating the people." The cople have had their education. It has ought them that usset currency is unsafe at Federal currency sufe. On that knowldge they will rest.

The Ohio Platform.

(From the Chicago Chronicle, Colonel Kilbourne's candidacy will b octable for this fact, if for no other, that it gave him as opportunity to proclaim with authority Democratic ideas which ought to be acceptable to every well-dis-posed freeman.

THE NAVAL WAR RECORDS.

Superintendent Rawson Reports Issue of Additional Volumes. The annual report of E. K. Rawson, Su

erintendent of the "Naval War Records," nas been made public. Superintendent Rawson says: "Since my last annual report, the tenth and eleventh volumes of the "Official Records of the Union and Confederate Navier

in the War of the Rebellion' have been istributed, the twelfth is in process of distribution, the thirteenth is being read in proof, and a part of the fourteenth is in the hands of the printer. The contents of these volumes include the conclusion of the operations of the North Atlantic madron and the operations of the South Atlantic squadron from 1861 to near the end of the year 1961. The maps covering the field of opera-

ons have been carefully compiled, and have been executed with skill. They contain the most important places mentioned in the text, and are of special value, therefore, to those studying these records. Sketches and drawings of interest found in the original correspondence have been reproduced. The illustrations of types of hips have been continued. The he many years since the close of the war renders it very difficult to obtain photographs or drawings even of some of the prominent vessels. Every clew, however, a their discovery is followed up "In this connection it may be stated that

endeavor to collect official records of both the Union and Confederate navie rom other than sources available at the Department has continued. The agent authorized by Congress for that purpose has continued his enquiries, especially for Confederate material, of which there is little to be obtained, the greater part of the official documents having been destroyed at the close of the war. He has interested many people to make search for such papers as are pertinent for pullication. The amount for traveling exbeen reduced from year to year in the interest of economy but at present is sufficient for all practical purposes.

This office has constantly received applications for sets of 'Naval War Records but Congress has not, as yet, made any authorization for printing other than the 11,000 sets, which are already being distributed. As I stated in my last annual report, the annual sum of \$1,000, approximately, would supply the present mem-bers of Congress not entitled to receive sets and also many Confederate officers and volunteer officers of the Union Navy who served during the civil war.

"I desire to renew my recomme of previous years with reference salary of the chief clerk of this office. which, it seems fitting, should be increased from \$1,800 to \$2,000. This salary would put the position on a parity of pay with that of every other office in the Navy Department. There seems to be no good reason why this should not be don if the responsibilities of position, experience and service are measures of value as compensation, this office, with its twofold lines of work in the library and

fold lines of work in the library and "Navai War Records," assuredly demands ablitties which call for compensation as large as given to all the chief clerks holding similar positions.

"The recommendation is also made, as heretofore, that one expert indexer and proof-reader, a clerk of class 2, at \$1,500, should be appropriated for in order that this office snould be properly equipped. This clerk would be called upon to perform the duties of reading proof and indexing, essential duties in this office. Such an employe is an indispensable part of an office engaged in publication. With that position provided for, the time and services of one or two employes would be available for preliminary necessary work in examining material and preparing type-written manuscript and searching for missing data.

"The record in the library accession book gives the number of volumes added to the library during the fiscal year as

The record in the library accession book gives the number of volumes added to the library during the fiscal year as 1,15. Of this number about 22 are periodicals, bound pamphiets, etc., leaving ISI as the number of books added to the library aboles the periodic part of the periodic

Tild as the number of books added to the illurary shelves through giff and purchase. Frinted catalogues of accessions are compiled every six months, and card catalogues of every accession are kept up to date by author, title, and subject.

"The work of reclassifying the volumes in the library for the expansive system, their renumbering and change of catalogues, is a large work which moves steadily, but, as an extra task, meets with delays, as the current work is necessarily given preference. Nevertheless satisfactory propress is made.

"The library has about 1,200 pictures, large and small, which include photegraphs, engravings, prints, water-color

treasures of the memory estimated.

"A special technical library containing only such volumes as are deemed necessary for professional and Department use is necessarily of slow growth in the number of volumes as compared with other more general libraries. The effort, however, is always made to acquire without delay the most recent publications which come within its scope."

The Big Brother. (From the St. Louis Globe-Democrat.)

the Central and South American countries to grasp the fact that the United States has been their exemplar and champion from the beginning. It was our ex-ample which incited the Spanish colonier of this continent to rise in rebellion in the first quarter of the nineteenth cen-tury. Our Republic was a model for the constitutions which all of them framed. The United States welcomed them in 1822 into the family of nations.

(From the Philadelphia Ledger.)
The business arguments for a perm neil Consus Bureau have been frequently urged, and their cogency has never been denied. The political argument, that it out make places for a large number of congressments constituents, is equally arong in its way, and the wender is that If these arguments have not induced ongress to establish the bureau before its time. They should be sufficient to duce such action in the near future. till make places for a large number of

Reciprocity or Retaliation. (From the Brooklyn Eagle.) We have recently had experien

retaliation of four countries because the retaliation of four countries because of their objection to the enforcement of our turiff laws. We shall get more retaliation rather than less if we do not consent to reciprocity. It does not matter much whether the concessions which we make are brought about through treaties or through a medification of the tariff laws. The result will be the same.

The Lurid Tammany.

(From the New York Tri) if the Croker-Devery candidates are uccessful, the City HaB should be paintricci red, and there should be red lights over the door every night while Tammaay owns the town.

THE CHINESE INDEMNITY.

Reference of the Matter to The Hague May Be Necessary.

Settlement of the Chinese Inden question by The Hague Court of Arbiong advocated by the United States, may necessary.

With the signature of the Pekin protocol the West believed that it h termined the vexatious questions arising out of the Chinese revolt. That protocol provided that China should issue bonds, valued at 450,000,000 taels, which should be distributed among the Powers in payment of their respective claims for indemnity.

Special Commissioner Rockhill has reported to the State Department the fact that the aggregate of the claims of all Governments is 462,500,000 taels. No one European nation is likely to scale its claims without similar action by other Governments, and the United States may take the initiative by proposing, as it did last spring, to cut its claim in half. Should this action be taken, and other nations follow its example, then the aggregate would be less than the sum of 450,000,000 taels, the bonds for which China has already taken measures to hand over to the Dean of the Diplomatic Corps at Peking. Apprehension is expressed that certain nations, seeing a reduction below the limit accepted, will increase their claims.

the limit accepted, who increase their ciaims.

In the interest of a prompt and satisfactory settlement the authorities here are becoming impressed with the advisability of again putting forth the proposition that the claims be referred to The Hague Court of Arbitration for settlement. Had such action been taken last fall, in accordance with the proposal of the United States, or even last spring, as persistently urged by Mr. Rockhill, the indemnity question would be out of the way. Secretary Hay and Mr. Rockhill are devoting special attention to this feature of the Chinese question, because it e devoting special attention to this fea-re of the Chinese question, because it ntains germs of revious complications.

UTE INDIANS NOT AT LARGE.

Agent Myton Denies the Allegation of the Governor of Colorado.

An important communication relative to he charges preferred by the Governor of Colorado and the game wardens of that State against the Ute Indians was received yesterday morning by William A. Jones, Indian Commissioner, from Indian Agent Myton, who has charge of the Ute

reservation in Utah.
Several weeks ago Commissioner Jones received a communication from Governor Orman, of Colorado, protesting vigorously against the action of the Indians, who he alleged had left their reservation and come within the jurisdiction of the Col-orado authorities. The Indians, he stated, were engaged in shooting deer contrary to the law. So far, however, the Indian Bureau has taken no action in the mat-ter. They claim that a like protest from the Colorado authorities is forthcoming every year, and that when investigated was discovered that the game wardens themselves have assisted the Indians in violating the game laws.

In his letter to the Indian Commissioner Agent Myton denies vigorously the charges preferred against the Ute Indians, and says that the tribe under his jurisdiction is being charged with lawless acts committed by Indians from various other reservations. The letter is dated Meeker, Colo., October 21, and says:

"I left the agency October 12 to come to Colorado on account of sensational reports being sent to newspapers relative to my Indians hunting in Colorado. I brought eight policemen with me. I find very few of my Indians are in this State, Those here, however, have been ordered Those here, however, have been ordered home by me. I believe they will go, but I shall stay a week and make sure of their departure. Indians from the Southern Missouri and Navaho agencies hunt in this State, and what they do is charged to my Indians. Finding it impossible to meet a Colorade game warden, I wired the game commissioner that I would be in this part of the country and wanted either him or one of his deputies to meet me and tell me where I could find the

in this part of the country and wanted either him or one of his deputies to meet me and tell me where I could find the indians that they said were hunting deer in this State, but I have been all over the country and cannot find a deputy game warden."

Agent Myton devotes some space in his letter to telling of the arrest of an Indian by the name of Eggleston by one of the game wardens. He says:

The facts in the arrest of Eggleston and the other Indians are: A deputy game warden arrested Eggleston, three Indians warden arrested Eggleston, three Indians

satisfactory progress is made.

The library has about 1,300 pictures; large and small, which include photographs, engravings, prints, water-color sketches, etc., of various naval subjects. Included in these are various types of vessels of the United States and Confederate States navies, great naval battles, American, British, and others; distinguished individuals of various nationalities, especially officers of the amics and maxies of the United States and Great British, and others; distinguished individuals of various nationalities, especially officers of the amics and maxies of the United States and Great British, and others; distinguished individuals of various nationalities, especially officers of the Army and Navy of the United States from the Period of the Revolution to the Present Time; also, Cozan's water-color sketches of American yachis. This feature of the library, while secondary to the purchase of books, is of considerable importance and growing interest. These is institutions have all been recently listed adjubatedically and made accessible by list and index.

The library has come into possession, through purchase at auction at a moderate cost, of a collection of autographic records, pertaining to the history and administration of the British navy during the years iff2-1849. These are more than 200 in number, Among these autographs are those of many distinguished en avail heroes; also a power of study and the property of the Indians and more minted classification. The guide cards of subjects will number 871, and cross references 562, the total being 1,784 cards. These can readily be added to when deemed necessary. The number of subjects will number 871, and cross references 562, the total being 1,784 cards. These can readily be added to when deemed necessary. The number of subjects he considered ample for a library such as this, which confines itself to professional and technical books, and periodicals. The value of this key to the resistant of the British and technical books, and periodicals. The and the other Indians are: A deputy game warden arrested Eggleston, three Indians,

ed. The action of the game wardens in the The action of the game wardens in State of Colorado, says Agent myon, for some time aroused considerable feeling among the citizens of that St From present indications they will do less bring the matter to the atten of Secretary Hitchcock, of the Inte Department, under whose jurisdiction Indians and their respective reservati-come.

come.

Commissioner Jones will probably forward Agent Myton's communication to Secretary Hitchcock Monday, together with all official papers bearing upon the controversy, in order that the head of the Interior Department may acquain himself with the condition of affairs that now exists in that State.

Ruinous Reciprocity.

(From the Louisville Courier-Journal.) Wool is selected here for mention because of the expressions of Senator War-ren with reference to the dreadful effect of reciprocity on the wool growers. In fact, there is probably not an article mentioned for reduction in any of the reciprocity treatles that might not easily suffer a reduction of one-fifth in the rate without any injury to the proicers at home.

Have Reached Manhood. (From the Chicago Journal.)

Our great industries no longer really equire the coddling care of tariffs. They e not infants to be fed on pap, but, as ionet Ingerseil once said, w brogans and are stordy enough to roam the world over. The new policy gives them that chance, and President McKinley, who was at one time the apostle of protection on the eve of his death became the prophet of reciprocity.

(From the Chicago Record-Herald.)
An absolute monopoly over such an exin the case of a very few products. Com-petition has still a chance and inventions are constantly inspiring new competition. The genius for making money is too com-mon in the United States to be cornered by any kind of combine. nsive country as this is possible only

(From the Indianapolis News.)
The Filipinos have not reached that stage of progress where they can be quiet-ed by pamphlets on civil government.